

**REMARKS**

As a preliminary matter, it is respectfully submitted that the finality of the outstanding Office Action is improper because the Examiner made a new ground of rejection that was not necessitated by amendment. Canceled claim 4 originally depended directly on claim 1, and claim 1 was amended solely by incorporating the limitation of claim 4 therein. Accordingly, claim 1 as amended was fully considered and examined by the Examiner in the Office Action dated July 20, 2004, in which the Examiner rejected claim 1 as amended (previously claim 4) under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Want et al. '425 ("Want") in view of Monroe et al. '322 ("Monroe"). Specifically, the Examiner alleged that "Wan[t] discloses [that] the wireless display (50) has an input function; the plurality of personal computers is operated through wireless communication by using the input function of the wireless display (see col. 7-33)" (emphasis added)(*see* page 4, lines 6-8 of the Office Action dated July 20, 2004). Applicants responded to this rejection in the response filed on September 21, 2004, by asserting, in part, that "Want is completely silent as to the alleged wireless display 50 having an input function, let alone one that is used to operate the alleged personal computers 20,30,40."

The Examiner therefore changed the ground of rejection from alleging that Want discloses the feature recited in claim 4, to now alleging that Monroe discloses the feature recited in claim 4 (now in claim 1 as amended) coupled with the alleged motivation to modify Want. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the finality of the outstanding Office Action be withdrawn, and for this response to be treated as a response to a non-final Office Action so as to have all the rights associated therewith (entry of amendment, formal consideration of arguments, etc.).

Claims 1-3 and 5-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Want in view of Monroe, and claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Want in view of Monroe and Panasik ‘553. Claim 1 is the sole independent claim. These rejections are respectively traversed.

Claim 1 recites in pertinent part, “wherein screens of some of the plural personal computers are displayed simultaneously in the display unit of the wireless display through wireless communication.” The Examiner admits that Want does not disclose, *inter alia*, this feature of claim 1 and therefore relies on Monroe to overcome this deficiency. Specifically, the Examiner alleges Monroe discloses that the “wireless display (i.e., *the primary monitor*) has an input function … to operate the plural computers ( … the secondary monitors).” Accordingly, the Examiner has taken the position that the disclosed “secondary monitors” of Monroe read on the claimed “plural personal computers” recited in the claimed invention.

However, the relied on portions of Monroe do not appear to suggest that the screens of the alleged personal computers (i.e., secondary monitors) are displayed simultaneously in the display unit of the alleged wireless display (i.e., primary monitor). Rather, Monroe merely discloses a plurality of cameras whose video can be simultaneously displayed on the primary monitor. The secondary monitors of Monroe are used simply to display additional camera video, if desired.

The relied on portions of Monroe do not suggest displaying screens between the various monitors through wireless communication therebetween (i.e., secondary monitor screen not disclosed as being displayed on primary monitor screen, and vice versa). Instead, all monitors (primary or secondary) display camera video from a common IP

network (see Figure 1). Indeed, Monroe expressly discloses at paragraph [0041] that the “secondary monitor screens differ from the primary monitor screen in that they do not possess map panes or control panes but are used solely for the purpose of displaying one or more video streams from the cameras” (emphasis added).

Accordingly, even assuming *arguendo* proper, the proposed combination does not disclose or suggest, *inter alia*, the claimed combination of “wherein screens of some of the plural personal computers are displayed simultaneously in the display unit of the wireless display through wireless communication, wherein the wireless display further has an input function, and the plural personal computers are operated through wireless communication by using the input function of the wireless display.”

In order to expedite prosecution, claim 1 has been amended to further recite in pertinent part, “wherein the plural personal computers are operated through wireless communication by using the input function of the wireless display such that input displayed in said display unit is displayed on a screen of at least one of the plural personal computers.” In contrast, the alleged input function of Monroe operates only to select which cameras are to be displayed. Monroe is silent as to displaying input of the primary monitor screen to the secondary monitor screen.

The Examiner is directed to MPEP § 2143.03 under the section entitled "All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested", which sets forth the applicable standard:

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. (citing *In re Royka*, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)).

In the instant case, the pending rejection does not "establish *prima facie* obviousness of [the] claimed invention" as recited in claim 1 because the proposed combination fails the "all the claim limitations" standard required under § 103.

Under Federal Circuit guidelines, a dependent claim is nonobvious if the independent claim upon which it depends is allowable because all the limitations of the independent claim are contained in the dependent claims, *Hartness International Inc. v. Simplimatic Engineering Co.*, 819F.2d at 1100, 1108 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Accordingly, as claim 1 is patentable for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that all claims dependent thereon are also patentable. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that the dependent claims are patentable based on their own merits by adding novel and non-obvious features to the combination.

For example, with respect to claims 6 and 8, Applicants previously submitted arguments traversing the Examiner's rejection thereto. However, the Examiner appears to have maintained the same rejection without responding to Applicants' arguments. The Examiner is directed to MPEP § 707.07(f) under the heading "Answer All Material Traversed" which sets forth the applicable requirement (i.e., "[w]here the applicant traverses any rejection, the examiner should, if he or she repeats the rejection, take note of the applicant's argument and answer the substance of it"). If the rejection is maintained, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner respond to Applicants' previously filed arguments with respect to claims 6 and 8, which are reprinted below for the Examiner's convenience.

[t]he Examiner alleges that col. 5, lines 50-61 of Want discloses that the alleged wireless display 50 includes a touch panel. As discussed above with respect to claim 1, Want is completely silent as to the alleged wireless display 50 having an input function, let alone suggest a touch panel for that purpose. The relied on portion of Want is merely directed to a technique for drawing characters on the alleged personal computers

20,30,40. That is, col. 5, lines 50-61 simply describe Unistroke characters which are drawn with a single pen stroke so that lifting of the pen automatically indicates completion of a given character. Moreover, Want states at col. 5, line 55 that the Unistroke is directed to the small tablet computers relied on by the Examiner as the claimed personal computers, and is unrelated to the alleged wireless display 50.

Based on the foregoing, it is submitted that all pending claims are patentable over the cited prior art. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

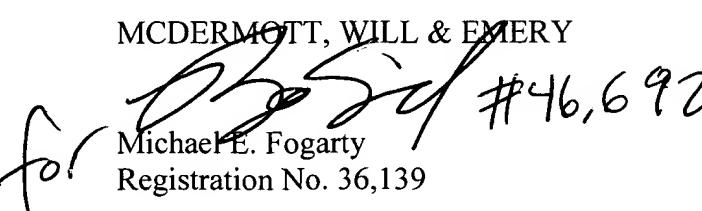
**CONCLUSION**

Having fully and completely responded to the Office Action, Applicants submit that all of the claims are now in condition for allowance, an indication of which is respectfully solicited. If there are any outstanding issues that might be resolved by an interview or an Examiner's amendment, the Examiner is requested to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number shown below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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